



DVRS MYTHS & FACTS
 (Information for Transition students, families, & schools)

MYTHS

FACTS

A Student must be rejected by DVRS in order to receive DDD services.	A Student may receive services from both DDD and DVRS at the same time if determined eligible with DVRS.
If interested in DVRS services, the student registers with DVRS and is then entitled to receive services.	A student may apply to DVRS and then must be determined eligible in order to receive services.
A student is eligible for services if they have a disability.	A student may be determined eligible with DVRS if due to their disability they have difficulty working without specific services and/or accommodations.
Eligibility for DVRS “cost services” is determined by criteria used for welfare or other government poverty guidelines.	Cost services include specific services such as tuition funding and therapies. Funding eligibility is based on family size and income, or if the student receives SSI.
DVRS can make direct referrals for jobs to a “bank of employers,” similar to an employment agency.	DVRS assists graduated students in finding suitable employment based on student’s abilities and vocational goal.
DVRS always provides transportation to school or work.	DVRS does not have its own transportation system. For students made eligible for cost services, DVRS may assist with transportation costs on a time limited basis.
DVRS can communicate and/or share information about student/parent with DDD and other agencies.	DVRS will only communicate or share information with others if student/ parent/guardian have given written consent.
DVRS counselors must attend IEP meetings.	DVRS may attend IEP meetings if invited and deemed appropriate.
Students can only be seen by a DVRS counselor and receive DVRS services at age 18 or above.	Students can be seen by DVRS with permission of parent/guardian if under 18 years of age.
DVRS counselor does not provide any services while the student is still in school.	DVRS reviews records, provides vocational rehabilitation counseling, and recommends services for students ages 14 and over.
Students should not be referred to DVRS until senior year or after graduation.	It is recommended that students be referred to DVRS at least two years prior to graduation.
DVRS only works with classified or special education students.	DVRS serves students with all types of chronic and/or permanent disabilities. Students covered under 504 Plan may qualify for DVRS
Students have to apply for and receive DVRS services in the county where they live.	Students may choose to receive services from DVRS at any of the local 18 DVRS offices across the state.
DVRS provides financial aid for college and training programs.	DVRS may provide full or partial tuition funding based on financial eligibility and other assessments.
A student’s case with DVRS cannot be opened up until DVRS has received school records.	DVRS can open up cases without records but needs documentation to determine eligibility for services.